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PARIS, Feb. 26 (UP).—American tanks and infantry, piling up their greatest series of victories since the opening of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's big push, speared to within 10½ miles of Cologne today.

Cologne came within range of American long-Tom artillery as the U.S. First and Ninth armies hammered into and through 31 towns on the Rhineland plain.

German defenses before Duesseldorf and Muenchen-Gladbach also crumbled as four great Allied armies ripped from three to seven miles through the last defenses guarding the industrial heart of the Reich along a 150-mile front.

Both German flanks also were being rolled back as the Canadian First Army in the north advanced three miles and the U. S. Third Army in the south drove seven miles to reach the Nims River line guarding Coblenz.

The war's heaviest daylight attack on Berlin, about 2,000 American warplanes today poured high explosives and half a million incendiary bombs, concentrating on three big railway stations near the heart of the city.

The Germans surrendered by thousands as the great Allied avalanche of power hit them on the ground and from the air. The Canadians swept up 1,000 prisoners, the U. S. First Army counted 4,000 and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks captured 1,000 in one town.

COLOGNE IN SIGHT

Cologne came within sight of American troops as the 104th "Timberwolf" division swept five miles along the superhighway from Duren.

Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's tanks and doughboys captured Golzheim, Buir and Blatzheim and swept on toward the Rhineland capital.

Germans taken prisoner complained they had no artillery, no armor and no air support.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army drove within 16 miles of Duesseldorf and eight miles of Muenchen-Gladbach. Spearheaded by the 29th Division this drive swept up Welldorf, Spiel, Rodingen, Ameln, Hasselweiler, Muntz, Guesten and Titz.

The 84th Division fought into Erkelenz after capturing 11 towns in a four-mile advance along a six-mile front.

Cities on both sides and along the road to Muenchen-Gladbach fell with surprising speed—Kauthausen, Wockerath, Houverath, Hetzerath, Granterath, Kuckhoven, Billighoven, Tenholt, Hoven, Golkrath and Matzerath.

'Supermen' Cringe as Justice Nears

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW Feb. 26.—In towns and villages 35 to 40 miles east of Berlin, Nazis who for years had boasted of the purest "Aryan" descent are now digging up fathers and even grandfathers who held membership cards in the Social Democratic Party. The cult of "democracy" has replaced the "culture" of blood.

"What will you do with us?" they ask the Red Army men and the latter reply, "We shall do exactly what your soldiers did in our towns and villages."

"No, no," comes the response. "You cannot do that. You Soviet people have different laws. We know, we have read them."

Reassurance comes only when the Red Army men say grimly: "We are not killers of

women and children. We shall judge and punish the murderers of our people."

Disgusted with the cringing of the Nazi cowards, the soldiers from the Volga and Don say to each other: "My God! And only yesterday they called themselves 'supermen.'"

In Landsberg, the Gestapo was housed in one of the biggest buildings. In this holy of holies the Gestapo card-indexed every man and woman. Almost from the cradle to the grave, the comings and going of each are recorded. Whenever a friend was entertained at tea, the event was noted. So were visits to the theatre, books liked, conversation at tea part, etc.

A motley collection lined up outside the office of the Soviet commandant of Landsberg when he announced registration of all Nazi Party members. Among them was the elderly and portly

Herr Schulz, distillery owner. He admits that in 1939 the distillery belonged to a Pole. He just took it over. During 1941 and 1942 he scoured the Ukraine in search of spirit. He supplied the Wehrmacht with schnaaps.

"What shall I do with 2,000 tons of spirit in the basement?" he asked the commandant.

A succession of brewers, sausage makers, burghers all file through in rapid succession. As evidence of their good faith they tear up their Nazi membership cards, trample on Nazi badges and blame "that woman" for everything.

Then in the wee, small hours a house suddenly takes fire in the village. The people from the neighboring houses chase the firebug—a man who had been whispering "Heil Hitler." They bring him to the Red Army post, saying "Kill him. He's a Nazi. He wanted us to burn the village."

Sen. Thomas Opens Fight For Manpower Bill Okay

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, made an earnest plea for passage of the amended manpower bill today. The quiet-voiced administration leader said he knew the bill called for sacrifices but he added: "Every Senator knows that the declaration of war against Germany and Japan calls for the utmost sacrifices."

Thomas was the first speaker in the Senate debate, which will continue till next week if a vote is not taken before Thursday.

The fight for the confirmation of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce reopens Thursday.

Thomas said the appeals to pass the manpower bill could no longer be denied.

"The effect on the morale of the boys, who are dying in the field, must be considered," he continued.

The Military Affairs Committee chairman admitted he had been reluctant to accept the compulsory features of the bill. But he decided the measure was necessary for unity, he declared, especially during the great military campaigns now under way.

American, said Thomas, must work as a team in this war.

The leaders of the war team are emphasizing the need of quick manpower legislation, he continued, and "the time has come when the appeals of our leaders cannot be denied."

Thomas added that he hoped the American people would make the bill as effective as possible in mobilizing manpower by keeping litigation to the minimum.

A sharp struggle over the bill followed Thomas' speech. Sen. Harlan J. Bushfield (R-SD) offered an amendment to strike out the punitive features.

These punitive features consist (1) of an amendment by Sen. Warren Austin (R-Vt.), fixing punishment of employers who violate the war manpower commission's regulations at a maximum of \$10,000 or imprisoning them up to one year, and (2) strengthening deferment for agricultural workers, and punishing such deferred workers, who quit their jobs in violation of order under the Selective Service law.

Sen. Chapman Revercomb (R-WVa.), put in an amendment to limit WMC's power to reduce the number of workers in non-essential industries. This amendment would weaken the basic labor mobilization features of the bill.

Happy Chandler (D-Ky.), as was expected, led the floor fight against the measure today.

Chandler, who is against any manpower bill, denies that any labor shortage exists.

This was too much for Sen. Thomas who warned him that 170,000 workers were badly needed in war industries immediately and at least 1,200,000 would be needed by the summer's end.

It was too much also for Sen. Kilgore, who said he had gotten 24 complaints from as many spots in West Virginia recently, complained that a manpower shortage was curtailing production.

"Happy" wasn't stopped, however. He called the bill's compulsory features "fascist" and said it would destroy "democracy."

Sen. Taft, who was flitting from Senator to Senator during the debate, is expected to speak tomorrow or Wednesday.

Stassen in Albany For Talk With Dewey

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Commander Harold E. Stassen, chosen by President Roosevelt as one of the three Republican delegates to the April 25 World Security Conference in San Francisco, will arrive in Albany tomorrow evening to confer with Gov. Dewey, the Governor's office announced today.



Marines on the rocky summit of Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, are hoisting the Stars and Stripes, as shown in this historic photo radioed from Guam.

Chrysler Strike Spread Laid to Reutherites

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (UP).—About 600 maintenancemen and powerhouse employees today joined the ranks of 14,000 strikers at the Chrysler Corp.'s Dodge main plant, halting production of guns, tanks, B-29 engine parts and rockets.

The War Labor Board ordered officials of the United Auto Workers (CIO) and company representatives to appear today for a show-cause hearing.

The walkout began Friday as a protest against the discharge of seven men whom the company accused of loafing.

On the heels of strike action by Dodge Local 3 of UAW, another UAW local voted to return to work today at the Thompson Products Co., producers of truck parts. Union officials said a 10-day truce had been called.

Representatives of the striking Dodge production workers and inter-plant drivers rebuffed demands of international UAW officials and the WLB and voted to remain on strike.

REUTHERITES SPREAD STRIKE By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The strike at Dodge main plant here was fostered and spread by associates and followers of Walter Reuther, UAW vice president.

Ringleaders deliberately spread the stoppage, which originated over the firing of seven workers Friday on charges of insufficient production. They did that by calling out powerhouse and maintenance workers, thus cutting off heat and delaying the moment when full production could be resumed.

The attack is directed more against top leaders of the UAW than it is against the Chrysler Corp.

George F. Addes, acting UAW president, who ordered strikers to return to their jobs, and Norman Matthews, director of the UAW Chrysler Department, were both subjected to organized booing when they urged an end to the strike as a menace to the union and the war effort.

Treasurer McIntire of Local 3 said openly:

"We are out and we might as well stay out. . . We fought them in 1937 and we won; we can fight them now."

Meet On Meat Strike

After a conference with Daniel P. Woolley, regional Office of Price Administration director, Joseph Belsky, eastern representative of the AFL meatcutters, yesterday said that all steps looking toward butchers' strike action would be held in abeyance.

Belsky, rising to defend two co-operative slaughter houses, run by retail meat dealer associations, had threatened a stoppage of butchers if OPA persisted in court suits against the co-ops.

Woolley agreed to look into the matter further and all action by the butchers was withheld in the meantime, Belsky said. The union leader said the OPA charges were unfair to the retailers because charges were based on the fact that the retailers, while observing ceiling prices, themselves absorbed losses they sustained in operating the slaughter-houses. Belsky said the issue at stake was the "little fellow" as opposed to "big packers." The latter also lose on slaughter houses, he said, but make up on by-products.

At OPA offices, a spokesman said that suits against the retailers were still pending but that Woolley was arranging a further meeting with unionists and retailers at which final steps would be decided.

Night Places Pledge Curfew Compliance

Cafe, night club and restaurant operators and employee representatives conferred with Mayor LaGuardia yesterday and pledged to comply with the War Manpower Commission's midnight curfew order for all places of amusement.

Meanwhile, acting City Council majority leader Anthony DiGiovanna met with other councilmen at City Hall to map plans for a special Council meeting called for 10 a. m. today by the Mayor to amend local amusement laws in conformance with the WMC order.

None of the councilmen would indicate what steps the body would take today. There were comments both pro and con concerning the proposed change in the night club closing law. Some councilmen said there was no need to amend the code because the Federal order provided sufficient enforcement measures. Others said they would go along with the Mayor's proposed amendments.

Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey was in Florida when the call for the emergency Council meeting came and is not expected to be in the city in time for the session. But it was reported he conferred with

the Mayor and his colleagues in the Council by telephone.

Those who met with the Mayor were David Fox, American Guild of Variety Artists; William Fineberg, secretary of Local 802 Musicians Union; David Siegel, Restaurant Employees Alliance and Bartenders Union; Noah L. Braunstein, counsel for the Cafe Owners Guild; Nicholas Prounis, president of the Guild; Leon Enkon, of Leon and Eddie's, and Joe Howard, of the Versailles.

"We are going to apply the law," said Braunstein. He commended the Mayor and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional WMC director, for declaring a week of "reasonableness" for individual establishments to adjust themselves to the new regime.

Fineberg, speaking for the musicians, also said his union would cooperate to enforce the curfew ruling. He declared, however, that the Mayor was "very evasive" in outlining policies of enforcement.

Lewis Serves Notice UMW May Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers today served notice on three Federal agencies of the possibility of a strike in the nation's bituminous coal mines. Lewis has made his bid for another try at trying to provoke a nationwide strike wave.

The UMW policy committee of 250, in session here, formally notified the government agencies that they consider a dispute exists with the operators "within the meaning of the Smith-Connally act." This act sets up machinery for taking strike votes after a 30-day "cooling off" period.

The committee is in session to formulate demands for negotiations for a new bituminous contract which open Thursday.

Mr. Lewis, in a letter to Secretary of Labor Perkins, said:

"In order to protect our membership under the terms of this act, this letter is now directed to you as formal notice that a labor dispute exists within the meaning of the act, as interpreted by this committee, between the United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous coal operators of this country."

"This notice is not intended to apply to any bituminous coal mine

now under government seizure and control."

The letter added that the UMW would work "diligently and forthrightly" for 30 days to prevent, if possible, "any interruption of coal production, so vital to the prosecution of the war."

Thus Lewis invoked the Smith-Connally law, which was born out of his own 1943 stoppages, in order to give notice that he was out to try to reenact the whole scene all over again.

Characteristically, the mine chief accompanied his notice with a blast against the Smith-Connally law which he said "coerced" the miners into giving this notice. He quoted President Roosevelt's veto of the law as evidence that it incites stoppages rather than halts them.

Preparing the groundwork for his future stoppage, he charged that the situation was being "constantly inflamed" by persons charged with assisting in preventing work stoppages in steps that "border upon a conspiracy to prevent an agreement, bring about seizures and a generally chaotic condition in the industry."

Bove Quits AFL Hod Carriers' Post as Extortion Trial Opens

As his trial opened yesterday on charges of extortion, James Bove announced he had quit his post as vice-president of the AFL Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers International.

Bove, a long-time "czar" in the international, is under indictment with Joseph S. Fay, vice-president of the AFL International Union of Operating Engineers, on charges of extorting \$420,000 from contractors as the price for labor peace in connection with the \$300,000,000 Delaware water supply project. The project was constructed in Ulster, Dutchess, Putnam, Orange and Westchester Counties.

Indictments, handed down almost two years ago, moved to actual trial before Supreme Court Justice William A. Munson of Orleans County in the criminal branch of Supreme Court. Three hundred talesmen, four of them women, were on hand for selection of a jury.

Attorneys for Bove and Fay moved to discharge the talesmen on the

ground that they were bankers, brokers and others in high position and not a true cross-section of the population. Justice Munson suspended selection of the jury until Wednesday.

128 COUNTS

Bove is also under indictment on 128 counts charging various degrees of larceny and forgery in Westchester County. As secretary-treasurer of the union's Yonkers, N. Y., Local 60, he and four other local officers were indicted Nov. 26, last year, in connection with irregularities in the local's treasury. District Attorney Elbert T. Gallagher of Westchester said at least \$250,000 in union money was missing.

Moreschi, his son, Faust, Achilles Person, international secretary-treasurer, and 10 others associated with them were indicted in Washington on federal charges March 29 last year. These indictments are still awaiting trial.



Alligators line the loading docks on the west bank of the Roer River in Germany as troops of the U. S. Ninth Army prepare for the crossing, which was the prelude to the offensive toward Cologne.

Lombardo, Back from London, Tells of Historic Labor Parley

By GEORGE MORRIS

Vicente Lombardo Toledano, first Western Hemisphere delegate to return from the World Trade Union Conference said yesterday that the London parley was the "most important historic meeting of the world's working class." President of the Latin American Federation of Labor (CTAL),

Lombardo was interviewed here by some 50 North and South American newsmen prior to hopping a plane for Mexico City. He brought with him the full text of a 2,000-word manifesto that the continuations body of the London parley issued, and the appended names of the 45 signers representing 60,000,000 organized workers of 39 lands. (It will be published in full in next Sunday's Worker.)



LOMBARDO

LAUDED MURRAY

One of his first acts upon landing on U. S. soil, said Lombardo, was to telephone President Murray to congratulate him on the important and constructive role of the American delegates at the conference.

"We as citizens of Western Hemisphere countries," said Lombardo referring to the delegation he headed, "not only worked together with the CIO delegates but on all the most essential problems before the conference we had a common point of view."

As he did at London, Lombardo

again expressed regret that the AFL did not participate, adding that it was the only major group that was not represented. He explained that his own sharp remarks at London were not aimed at the AFL as a whole but only against the "conduct of its top leaders."

"We know that the AFL membership favors international labor unity and we cannot conceive that it is an exception to world-wide sentiment," he added.

Reviewing for the newsmen the highlights of the conference, Lombardo stressed that on all the major issues there was unanimity. This covered the role of labor in the war, peace, postwar program and on punishing "not only the German military and civilian leaders but to hold Germany responsible as a nation."

"The London conference was in effect the first peace conference," said Lombardo, adding that its composition of representatives of all nations and races and colonial peoples, made it into a "powerful anti-fascist force."

Lombardo further asserted that the policies of the London conference will greatly strengthen the labor movements in each country

as a force for the United Nations.

The conference noted the change in conditions that had come about in the period between the conference call and its opening, Lombardo said. It was called only to discuss and "exchange views" but decided to make decisions. Also some delegates from originally uninvited former enemy countries were admitted.

Regarding the decision to form a new international of labor at reconvened sessions in Paris next September, Lombardo said that at first there were differences. British delegates thought it was possible to bring about international labor unity within the old International Federation of Trade Unions.

"But from the moment the conference opened the current for a new international was so evident that those in favor of the idea were bound to be victorious," he said.

The Mexican labor leader described the machinery that the delegates set up, including a continuations committee of 45, representing almost every major participant; an administrative committee of 13 and a subcommittee of seven which is to draft a constitution for the new organization.

Soviets Repulse Nazi Attacks on Konigsberg Ring

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UP).—Further German attacks around isolated Konigsberg were thrown back, and the Red Army captured 15 more square blocks of buildings in encircled Breslau, Moscow reported tonight, while Berlin declared that the Red Army had opened a powerful new drive on the Slovakian front.

The Soviets had advanced ten miles, Berlin said, and was threatening the fortress of Svolen on the road to Vienna, 125 miles from the Austrian capital.

Back of the advanced lines, Moscow said "a furious battle raged around Konigsberg where the encircled remnants of Germany's East Prussia army attacked viciously in an effort to break a Soviet ring."

The Soviets said troops under Marshal Rokossovsky were continuing to repulse, with heavy losses, German attacks from inside Konigsberg and from the west. Further heavy casualties were dealt to the largest of the German pockets just south and southwest of Konigsberg, a Moscow dispatch said.

The revelation that Rokossovsky is commander in the Konigsberg area indicated the late Gen. Ivan Chernyakovsky's Third White Russian Army had been assigned to his command, giving him charge of two armies temporarily.

The German communique said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army had battled into the outskirts of Forst and Guben on the southeastern approaches of Berlin.

The administrative committee will meet in Washington or another American city on the eve of the San Francisco United Nations Conference on April 25. The problems to come up before the San Francisco gathering will be discussed and world labor's position upon them will be expressed.

Lombardo is on each one of the three bodies that were set up. Regarding his own active part in the conference, Lombardo observed that the delegates from colonial and semi-colonial delegates warmly supported his delegation's proposals for postwar industrialization of "backward" countries as part of the general program of economic prosperity.

Marines Gain On Iwo, May Cut Foes Lines

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 26 (UP).

—Marines fought fanatical Japanese forces within two miles of the north coast of Iwo today and were threatening to cut the enemy lines at the center.

The Americans advanced only foot by foot. But front dispatches indicated that the Third, Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions had the upper hand.

Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine's Third Division, made up of veterans of Guam and Bougainville, were assaulting the center of the Japanese line across the central plateau. The Fourth Division was advancing on the right (east flank) and the fifth on the left. The third was near the start of two roads which run through the mountains to the north coast. Control of their termini would threaten to split the Japanese into two pockets. Known Japanese casualties as of Sunday noon included 2,827 dead.

Foe in Manila Refuses to Quit

MANILA, Feb. 26 (UP).—U. S. 37th Division troops opened a final drive today against 1,000 Japanese who turned down an ultimatum to surrender three heavily fortified government buildings in southern Manila.

The Yanks went into action with bayonets and grenades shortly after dawn as heavy artillery bombarded the Japanese-held legislative, finance and agricultural buildings just southeast of Intramuros.

U. S. Drafts Economic Charter for Americas

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26 (UP).—The United States submitted to the Inter-American Conference today the draft of a 10-point "Economic Charter of the Americas" designed to raise the standard of living of poverty-ridden Latin America.

The Economic Charter was supplemented by a nine-point U. S. plan for "maintenance and development of the internal economies of the American Republics," which described more specifically how the United States is willing to help the Americas create economic stability.

The long-awaited U. S. economic program for an orderly transition from war to peace and for developing an economically healthy hemisphere after the war was immediately favorably received by the Latin Americans and assured of adoption. It goes far in eliminating the fears of Latin American countries that the United States will abandon them to economic chaos after the war buying program ends.

The U. S. resolutions were presented to the steering committee and will be explained to a special joint meeting of the economic commissions tomorrow by Assistant U. S. Secretary of State William H. Clayton.

Other resolutions submitted today by the U. S. delegation covered

elimination of subversive activities and proposals for barring war criminals, Nazi and Axis agents; eventual elimination of wartime trade controls; cooperation in health, sanitation, nutrition and food supply programs, social questions and social security.

RIGHTS PROJECTED

The preamble of the economic charter states the basic objective: "The fundamental aspiration of the peoples of the Americas, in common with peoples everywhere, is to be able to exercise effectively their natural right to live decently, and work and exchange goods productively, in peace and with security."

Meanwhile, Mexico introduced a resolution proposing creation of a "permanent military organism" for handling military questions affecting the hemisphere. It proposed that it be composed of the general staffs of each of the American Republics and that those military men meet as soon as possible to organize.

The charter asserts that a positive economic program which would

allow peoples everywhere to attain a higher standard of living "is an indispensable factor in preventing the recurrence of war." The "two pillars" of such an economic program, it said, are "rising levels of living and the economic liberty that will encourage full production and employment."

BASIC AIMS

The charter sets forth three basic objectives:

1. Continued mobilization of all resources until final victory.
2. Orderly transition from war to peacetime conditions with joint action for maintaining economic stability.
3. Constructive basis for sound economic development of the Americas in the postwar period.

The long-range economic program was described as based on development of natural resources, increased industrialization, improvement of transportation, modernization of agriculture, development of power facilities and public works, encouragement of private investment of capital, managerial capacity and technical skills, improvement of labor standards and working con-

ditions, including collective bargaining.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

To attain those objectives, the U. S. would set forth the following as the guiding economic principles of the hemisphere:

1. Rising levels of living—direct economic policies toward conditions which will encourage "the attainment everywhere of high levels of real income, employment and consumption" so that people can be adequately fed, housed and clothed and "enjoy the rewards of their labor in dignity and freedom."
2. Equality of access—bring about "the enjoyment of all nations of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world" as per the Atlantic Charter.
3. Reduction of trade barriers—consult soon to find basis for "practical and effective cooperative measures to reduce barriers of all kinds to the flow of international trade."
4. Cartels—"seek early agreed action by governments to prevent practices by cartels . . . which obstruct international trade, stifle competition and interfere with the maximum efficiency of production

and truly competitive prices to consumers."

5. Elimination of economic nationalism—work for its elimination in all forms so that international economic collaboration may be realistic and effective.

6. Foreign enterprise and capital—assure just and equitable treatment for enterprises, skills and capital brought from one country to another.

7. Financial and agricultural proposals—seek early endorsement of monetary and agricultural proposals set forth at Bretton Woods and Hot Springs.

8. Private enterprise and government operations—take appropriate steps to secure encouragement of private enterprise and to remove obstacles which retard economic growth, and refrain from establishment of state enterprises for conduct of trade.

9. Surpluses—provide appropriate marketing burdensome surpluses of primary commodities.

10. Labor—recognize labor's rights to organize and bargain collectively and provide it with conditions and equipment which will enable it to produce more per unit of labor.

Morgenthau Calls for 10 Billion Postwar Export

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (UP).—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said today that a postwar economy of maximum production and employment will require American exports of at least \$10,000,000,000.

Morgenthau said that if Congress passes the Bretton Woods legislation world trade will be "freed from restrictive exchange controls and depreciating exchange rates." Then, he added, the automobile industry can "look forward to a steady export market of more than a million cars a year."

The Treasury head addressed the Economic Club of Detroit on articles of agreement reached at last July's Bretton Woods Conference of 44 Allied and associated nations. His address was broadcast on a coast-to-coast (Blue) network.

Morgenthau was preceded by Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott of the Seventh Michigan District. "To 'provoke thought and debate in the hope that public discussion would crystallize intelligent popular opinion,' and aid Congress in the decision it must make," Wolcott cited numerous alleged deficiencies in agreements reached at Bretton Woods. He stressed that no nation is bound to accept recommendations of the conference.

OUTLINES BENEFITS

Morgenthau said a maximum postwar trade level can be reached "only if both the producing and consuming powers of all countries are expanded. This can be achieved through establishment of the international bank for reconstruction and development, he said, for it provides a sound and constructive basis for extending foreign loans for productive purposes.

"The program is the first of a series of practical measures for putting the everyday business of the world back on its feet and headed for a sounder prosperity than has ever been known," Morgenthau said.

"To Detroit, it means a foreign market for as much as a million cars a year and a goodly proportion of your machinery, metal products and chemicals."

But he emphasized that Bretton Woods was the first step "in a series that must be taken by governments and by industry and by labor to set the wheels of world trade moving fast and freely."

Morgenthau cited examples from the 1920's and 1930's how unexpected monetary depreciation in Europe and blocked currencies and other discriminatory restrictions drastically cut exports.

"The prosperity of the nation de-

pends as much on foreign trade as does that of Detroit," the Secretary said. "In peacetime about 10 percent of our production and about the same proportion of our jobs in industry and agriculture are created by foreign trade."

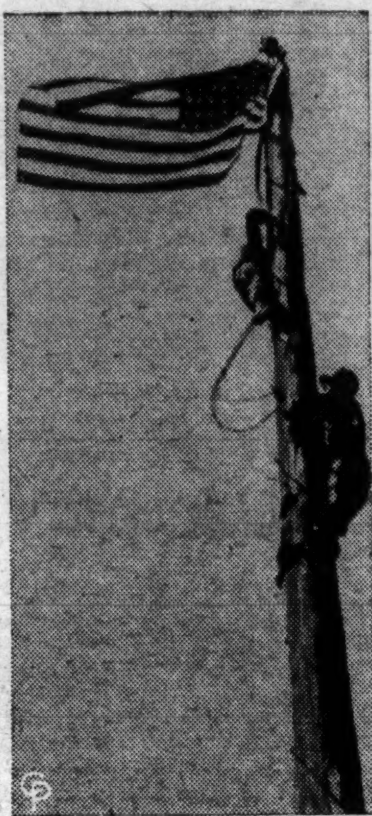
OPA to Crack Down on Gas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration warned gasoline operators tonight that it will crack down hard on those using stolen coupons to cover up illegal sales.

It announced that its system of debiting counterfeit, invalid and unendorsed coupons against inventories will be extended Feb. 28 to include all coupons stolen from OPA boards, printing plants and distribution centers.

This means that a dealer who is careless about accepting loose coupons may find himself with dwindling inventories. Those who cover large proportions of their sales with illegal coupons will soon wipe out all inventories and be forced to close down.

OPA said that stolen coupons are an important factor in the gasoline black market.



Our flag is rising again over Corregidor, as paratroopers brave the fire of Japanese snipers to climb up the highest pole left intact on this historic bastion. The paratroopers are Pfc. Clyde I. Bates, of Evansville, Wis., and T/S Frank G. Arridge, of East Chicago, Ind.

News Capsules

Poles in Detroit Hail Crimea

Over 800 Americans of POLISH descent gathered in Detroit honor Lincoln and Kosciuszko hailed the decisions reached at the Crimean Conference and greeted the solution to the Polish question. Called by the POLONIA SOCIETY, the rally was addressed by Boleslaw Gebert, its president and Professor Wacław Szymanowski of the University of Pittsburgh, who received an ovation when he said he hoped to be able to return to Poland in the near future.

The OPA ordered these increases over the weekend: Margarine—from three red points a pound to five. Lard, shortening, salad and cooking oils—from two points a pound to four. . . . Dr. J. W. De Porte, vital statistics director of the New York State Health Department, said 60 BABIES died of accidental mechanical suffocation in 1944.

A Vatican City report that the PRESIDENT was resting for

health reasons before returning home from the Crimea Conference brought White House comment: "All information we have and every indication is that President Roosevelt is in excellent health. . . ." MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT declared yesterday that when she discussed family sizes a week ago she "did not mention birth control." Instead, she added, she said then that if there were 12 children in a family, it was important for the family to give them decent living conditions.

SEN. HUGH BUTLER (R-Neb), in the Senate yesterday attacked the Cumberton Oaks security plan and what he declared was the "miscellaneous compromise agreement suggested by our President at Yalta." It was Sen. Butler who made the anti-Semitic remark last week about "Goldbergs and other Bergs" at the hearing on the war surplus auctioneer.

Gov't Weighs Plan to Assure Food for All

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—The Government is studying a revolutionary food stamp program designed to assure three square meals a day to the undernourished, it was learned today.

The plan would assure any city family that it need not spend more than 40 percent of its income for all the wholesome food considered necessary for an adequate diet. It was developed by the Agriculture Department and would cost upward of \$750,000,000 a year. It is still in tentative form, awaiting study by other federal agencies.

The program seeks to raise the nutritional level of the national diet and to provide a stable and expanding market for food products.

HOW IT WOULD WORK

Once or twice a year, the government would determine the cost of a basic nutritional diet. In 1942, this amounted to about \$170. This amount would be designated as the "food allotment" for one person.

Food coupons equal to the family's total food allotment would be sold to subscribers at a price equal to 40 percent of the family income. The coupons would be used to buy the family groceries at any public store.

Unlike the old food stamp plan, which was available only to relief families or pensioners, no one would be barred.

Stamps would be bought on an installment plan. Families would be required to commit themselves to participation for a stated period, probably six months.

With at least two-thirds of the stamps a family could buy whatever food it chose. The rest might be used only for foods on a restricted list.

FAECT Signs Pact With Marine Assn.

CIO's union of engineering and technical employes has won a signed contract, providing improved wage rates and conditions of employment, with Cox & Stevens, marine designers and engineers.

The agreement was formally reached by the Marine Draftsmen's Association, an affiliate of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, with management. Signing culminated a long period of negotiations during which a 70 per cent payment had already been made to employees as part of a retroactive pay award. This amounted to \$73,000.

Among benefits won are increases in minimums, a seniority system, 12 days sick leave, nine paid holidays, vacations, and a labor management committee provision is made for upward revision of wages through automatic progressions.

Teachers Back Education Probe

A resolution calling for a wide-spread investigation of the policies and administration of the New York City Board of Education, to be introduced into the State Legislature by Assemblyman Lewis Olliffe (R-ALP), was endorsed yesterday by the Teachers Unions.

The Olliffe Resolution, scheduled for introduction yesterday but delayed by the Assembly's adjournment to honor the late Queens representative, John H. Ferril, asks the State Board of Education and the State Commissioner to probe the "scandalous" city school situation. Specifically, it asks an inquiry into:

- Failure to appoint and employ enough regular teachers to cover all classes.
- Failure to reduce oversized classes.
- The continuation of the substitute teacher evil whereby substitutes are "permanent" at substandard salaries and working conditions.
- Failure to utilize State aid for these conditions, and the practice of returning unspent sums to the city treasury while these conditions exist.

TEACHERS BACK IT

The Teachers Union endorsed the Olliffe Resolution on the grounds that it may have "the desired effect of hastening the adoption of a program for reducing class size through a sufficient number of appointments, and eliminating the substitute problem."

Rose V. Russell, the union's legislative representative, pointed out that while the City Board of Education has finally appointed hundreds of additional teachers during the past two months, the "harmful consequences of policies followed during the past 15 years are not to be mended so easily." The fact remains that these newly appointed teachers do not replace even those who have left the school system during the past year alone, she said.

Assemblyman Olliffe, calling the city situation "scandalous," said that he has received letters from thousands of parents, citizens and teachers who protested that the City Board of Education's policies were destroying teacher morale, lowering the standards of the profession and depriving the city's children of their rightful education.

Buffalo Has Its First Negro Phone Girl

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—The Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo employed its first Negro switchboard operator this week, according to Edward Lawson, regional director of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The operator, now in training, is Miss Florence Lee of 1300 Michigan Ave. A native of Buffalo, she formerly worked in a candle factory.

Lawson said that following the FEPC's recent success in opening employment opportunities for colored girls as switchboard operators in New York City, movements were started in many communities. The drive in Buffalo was spearheaded by the Memorial Center and Urban League of this city, of which William L. Evans is director and Howard M. Nash industrial secretary.

Real Home Is Army, Says Bataan Heroine

HAMILTON FIELD, Cal., Feb. 26 (UP).—One of the 88 "Angels of Bataan," Capt. Josephine M. Nesbitt, Butler, Mo., said today that it was not her wish to return to the United States.

'Trio' Ban Is Threat to Stage Freedom

By SAMUEL SILLEN

In reviewing Trio six weeks ago, I wrote: "It seems fantastic that the issue of censorship should have been raised in connection with this play." But fantastic or not, the issue has again turned up, and this time in a particularly nasty form.

License Commissioner Paul Moss, branding the play "lewd, lascivious and immoral," forced Trio to close last Saturday night at the Belasco. Mr. Moss refused a license to the theatre unless it discontinued performances of the play by Dorothy and Howard Baker. In support of his action, he named a group of 16 Protestant ministers who objected to Trio.

WHAT'S INVOLVED

Two basic questions are involved here: first, the character of the play itself; second, the procedure followed in banning its performance.

Is Trio "lewd, lascivious and im-

moral?" Definitely not, in the opinion of every newspaper reviewer of the play. I share the feeling of these reviewers that Trio is an adult and absorbing drama. It avoids sensationalism in its treatment of the tortured psychological relationship between two women. Far from glorifying homosexuality, it awakens our sympathy for the younger woman who frees herself from the crippling domination of a sick personality. Sensitive written and acted, Trio is on the side of emotional health.

Were the play an irresponsible piece of sensationalism which either aimed at or clearly succeeded in corrupting public morality, a case might well be made out for closing it. The

theatre does not and cannot properly claim exemption from such elementary responsibility.

But the judgment of "lewd lascivious and immoral," often grossly abused in the past, with the regard to books and films as well as plays, cannot be entrusted to arbitrary authority. The accused playwright and producer, like the public itself, is entitled to protection from bigotry, willfulness, and narrow interest.

Mr. Moss' procedure, however, is altogether arbitrary and unfair. Instead of resorting to the courts, which might judge possible violations of the statutes against obscenity, he uses his licensing power to exercise a one-man censorship. He acts as prosecutor and judge. And his high-handed procedure threatens not only Trio, but every other production, which is henceforth sub-

ject to his private opinion as to what is good for the people of New York.

This threat is being protested by every major theatre group in the city, including the League of New York Theatres, the New York Drama Critics Circle, and the so-called 4 A's, which represent the combined theatre, film and radio unions.

Lee Sabinson, producer of Trio, is studying legal means of fighting the Moss edict.

The License Commissioner says "The reputation of New York City is at stake." It most certainly is, but in a sense quite different from the one he intends. The reputation of this city, known as the nation's artistic center, can only suffer from arbitrary censorship such as Mr. Moss has exercised. Fortunately he does not necessarily have the last word.

Curfew Needed on Press Disrupters

By JOHN MELDON

One sometimes wonders at the infinite patience our government shows toward the cabal of journalistic disrupters whose eternal target is public morale!

And one also wonders when the government is going to take sharp notice of that scribbling tribe who operate behind the nebulous sanctity of the "freedom of the press" to attack the real, living freedoms of our G.I. Joe Jones, Tommy Atkins, Ivans and other fighting men of the Allies are daily dying for.

A case in point is the disgraceful declarations over the weekend by two particularly virulent columnists who attacked the curfew order in typical Goebbels' style technique—"Iron Cross" John O'Donnell of the Daily News, and NAM-worshipper George Sokolsky of the N. Y. Sun.

HISTORY TWISTED

O'Donnell has the temerity to liken President Roosevelt to William the Conqueror, by slyly recalling that the first historical record of a curfew ban was imposed upon the defeated Britons by Bloody William, who ordered a curfew in England to prevent the people from plotting "to put the slug on this big-shot liberator. . ."

O'Donnell's writing colleague, Sokolsky, takes a slightly different, but equally disruptive slant by calling Director of War Mobilization Byrnes a "dictator" and, like O'Donnell, says the midnight curfew closing night clubs and similar thoroughly non-essential spots is the "first step" toward a fascist suppression of all the liberties of the American people.

There is no question but that in years to come, when our sons and grandsons sit back and review the history of this war in calm perspective, they will be as shocked to righteous anger at the morale-wrecking actions of the O'Donnell-Sokolsky tribe as we today are shocked when reading of the activities of the McClellans, the Copperheads . . . and yes . . . the seditious campaign of the old Daily News against the Union cause in the Civil War. They will wonder at

our complacency, our short-sighted leniency.

WHAT THEY FUSS ABOUT

And what, in the name of all sanity, is the fuss about? The O'Donnell-Sokolsky beef is that the government dares to close at midnight those places where people (at least many of the habitues) go to forget there's a bloody conflict on. They object that the government is infringing on the freedom of the black marketeers and war profiteers to stay up until 4 a.m. in luxurious nightclubs and spend easy money on hard liquor.

The O'Donnell's and the Sokolsky's shriek about freedom! What unmitigated gall! Sokolsky represents that section of reactionary capitalism which would, if given the chance, clamp a dictatorship of this country as tight as Hitler's in Germany.

We need only say this of O'Donnell: that when President Roosevelt presented him with the Iron Cross for tipping off the enemy as to our military plans . . . that gentleman was properly tagged.

And what about our press which allows these disrupters to smear and spit venom without restriction? Has the press and specifically the N. Y. Sun no responsibility in these matters?

And lastly, are there no laws which can be used against these sowers of disaffection? If there aren't, then it's high time we passed some. There must be a permanent, 24-hour curfew against such people.

Youth Rally March 21 At Carnegie Hall

World Youth Week will be launched March 21 by a rally at Carnegie Hall, with simultaneous meetings being held in London, in China, in the Soviet Union, Canada, Yugoslavia, Latin America, India and other countries.

With Orson Welles as chairman, American Youth organizations will participate, among them: American Unitarian Youth, Girls' Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church, International Student Assembly, Junior Hadassah, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—Youth Section, United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO), YWCA National Industrial Council.

Pearl Primus, dancer, and other stars will be on the program.

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AFL's Martel Knifes Wallace

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—Taking advantage of a poorly attended meeting, Frank X. Martel and forces associated with him jammed a resolution denying endorsement to Henry A. Wallace for the post of Secretary of Commerce through the Wayne County AFL Federation of Labor last week.

The resolution that won out by nine votes was of a character that could have been drawn by Westbrook Pegler or any other rabid anti-Roosevelt spokesman. Actually, it was presented by the Federation's political action committee, having been referred there by Martel after sentiment at the last meeting proved overwhelmingly in support of Wallace.

Several speakers fought for endorsement and opposed the resolution. Walter Wisdom, secretary of the Printing-Trade Council and a member of the federation's board, led the fight. He said appointment of Wallace was tied up with the entire Roosevelt program for 60,000,000 jobs.

TEAMSTERS' OBJECT

I. Litwak of the Teamsters Union said the committee report didn't express the sentiments of AFL members or leaders. He read a wire from Dan Tobin, teamsters' international president, urging the Teamsters District Council to do everything possible to assure Wallace's appointment.

Harvey Morse of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees charged that those opposing Wallace were lining up with Pegler. I. Isaacs of the haters also spoke against the resolution and for endorsement.

Martel and his associates on the committee used the debate to make sniping attacks on President Roosevelt through criticism of the National Labor Relations Board, the War Labor Board and the Department of Labor.

However, P. V. McNamara, vice-president of the federation, who did not participate in the discussion, voted against the resolution and for endorsement of Wallace.

To Defer 18-29's Most Needed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—The War Production Board today outlined a program to save the most essential young men in the most vital war industries from being drafted.

War industries will submit lists of occupationally-deferred men in the 18-29 age group. Then, WPB will decide which ones are so important they should be deferred. The rest will be up to local draft boards.

The idea is to prevent the drafting of what WPB called the "vital hard core" of war workers. Under the program, WPB hopes to get deferments for 300,000 of the 780,000 workers 18 through 29 who now are classified 2-A and 2-B.

WPB will weigh the value of workers only in industries for which it is the manpower claimant agency. Such industries include makers of steel, aluminum, tires and components of important munitions. WPB is one of several agencies authorized to certify draftable men through 29 for deferments.

The program was announced two days after Selective Service ordered local draft boards to start inducting a large number of the 1,500,000 deferred men in the 30-33 age group. Hereafter, these men will be deferred only if they are "necessary to" as well as "regularly engaged in" essential work. Previously, the test was whether a man was regularly engaged in an essential activity.

WPB's program was outlined by Gustave Peck, chairman of the agency's committee on certification of deferment requests. He said employers would submit to WPB field offices the names of young employees for whom deferment is sought. The employer also must list the employee's age, draft order number, local board and present Selective Service classification. The list must be arranged in the order of each worker's importance to the plant. Those hard to replace would be at the top of the list.

The WPB district manager then will certify men considered absolutely essential to local draft boards "where final deferment authorization rests."

To qualify for certification for a deferment, an employee must:

- 1—Be doing work included within the list of essential activities set forth by the War Manpower Commission.
- 2—Be irreplaceable from within the plant or by recruiting from without.
- 3—Not be considered replaceable by a recruit or transferee who can qualify to perform his work by three months of intensive training.
- 4—Not engaged in planning, research, development or production for postwar purposes.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold Now Improving

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—A definite improvement was reported today in the condition of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Force Commander, now recuperating in a convalescent hospital from illness attributed to overwork.

Negro Youth OK Peace Training

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 26.—The executive board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, meeting here recently, declared itself in support of postwar universal military for America's youth.

Members came from Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Macon and Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C.; Tougaloo, Miss.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala.

The statement on military training reads in part:

"As representatives of 340 delegates who attended the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference in Atlanta, we believe that a system of postwar universal military training is necessary for a lasting peace and a more democratic postwar America.

"Our efforts will be directed toward seeing that compulsory military training is organized on a non-discriminatory and non-segregated basis."

The executive board also called for "citizenship education in order to increase the number of registered voters and strengthen the Southern movement for the abolition of poll taxes, white primary regulations and registration discrimination," and urged "citizenship clinics in union halls, churches and community organizations."

The board sent a congratulatory message to Governor Ellis Arnall on abolition of Georgia's polltax.

Welfare Group to Honor First Lady

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be honored at a dinner given by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on March 6 at the Hotel Commodore. Speakers at the dinner—at which the South and its relation to national welfare will be discussed—include:

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, former president of the University of Texas; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; and Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City.

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Advance for Italy

THE Allied decision to withdraw control from four important phases of Italian governmental activity is a welcome development. It shows that the United States and Great Britain are seriously discharging their own obligations to Italy, and it is now up to the democratic government in Rome to rise to its new responsibilities.

The week-end decisions are especially dramatic because there was no mention of Italian affairs in the Crimea communique. But it is clear that the logic of Crimea is having its effect; the United States and Great Britain are adjusting their policies to conform to the united democratic line for Europe, and Italy is sharing in its fruits.

The Italian government is now in full charge of its legislative actions; it does not need an OK from Allied authorities. All but the highest officials can be appointed without referring back to the Control Commission. Italy can carry on her diplomacy with full freedom. Finally, Allied officers are withdrawn from control positions throughout most of the country; a few remain in an advisory capacity. That is, except for the battle-line area itself where the Military Government will continue until the country as a whole is liberated.

The important thing in these decisions is the direction of events; and the direction is unmistakably forward. The bread ration has at last been increased, as the President promised last autumn; many issues remain, such as the right of Italy to increase her national army, and the right of that army to fight, the release of war prisoners, etc. But there is no doubt that many of these issues will be resolved quickly, and some are known to be under discussion. It is by support of the United Nations policy as a whole, and in particular by support of Mr. Roosevelt's leadership that future advances will be made.

A good deal now depends on the Italian government itself. Its self-confidence and unity should be enhanced by the week-end decisions. Firm measures to clean out the fascist vestiges, to restore economic activity and to develop the Italian fighting spirit are now in order. A man like Dino Grandi may get the chance in London to whitewash himself and Mussolini's regime, but inside of Italy it should be possible to prevent such shameless episodes. Fascism must be eradicated by the same swift measures that are being taken elsewhere in Europe.

A Stab in the Back

THE strike of 14,000 workers at Detroit's Dodge plant which now threatens to shut down the entire Chrysler chain of plants is absolutely indefensible. Coming at this moment, as thousands of Americans are fighting at Iwo, Luzon, in Germany and at other fronts against an enemy with an unsurpassed viciousness, the strike is nothing less than a stab in the back of our armed forces. It robs them of such powerful weapons as B-29 planes and tanks.

Secretary-treasurer George F. Addes, acting in the absence of President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, warned the perpetrators of the strike that they are violating the union's constitution and labor's no-strike pledge and face discipline from the international executive board. President Philip Murray of the CIO in Friday's statement on wage policy stressed that "more than ever" it is of utmost importance for workers to "observe their no-strike pledge."

We must note, however, that the recent action of the UAW executive board in approving Walter Reuther's proposal to scrap the WLB and the failure of responsible labor leaders to condemn Textile Union President Emil Rieve's abandonment of the no-strike pledge, could only serve to encourage the strike inciters at Dodge.

The Dodge strike will give further encouragement to John L. Lewis' plan for a general coal strike.

It is time that both government and labor leaders step in and really get to the bottom of the Dodge strike. Only Nazi Germany and Tokyo can profit by its results.

The Dodge dispute originated with discharge of seven workers for ostensibly not coming up to production standards. We know that all along such problems were settled through a regular machinery. The responsibility must be fixed, whether it is from labor or management. If it should be proven that not enemy agents, but followers of Reuther incited the walkout, the effect is none the less serious in terms of lives of our fighting men.

Responsible labor and government leaders should step in, once and for all, and act. If drastic measures are not taken, more of such strikes will be encouraged and reactionaries will exploit them to pass more anti-labor bills.

PILLARS OF OUR FUTURE



— To Tell the Truth —

Abolishing Slavery

by Robert Minor

"LAUGHING, shouting, hysterically happy humanity is marching eastward from Brandenburg Province in Germany and across Poland toward Moscow."

"Russian girls and children freed from slavery. American, British, French, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Polish, Russian, Indian and Netherlands soldiers and civilians freed from prison camps and peonage. Among them Jews freed from torture and the imminent threat of death, still wearing their yellow Star of David badges, but as badges of honor."

"Their numbers are countless."

"... An American has a homemade Stars and Stripes sewed to his sleeve and a Netherlander wears an orange armband. British soldiers swing along singing war songs. Joyful Frenchmen atop a funeral coach pass them."

"... A column of children was marching through—Russian children who had been kidnapped by the Germans for farm and factory labor. Lining the sidewalks were Red Army soldiers and officers, even generals—all intently studying those youngsters, looking for their own or for those of relatives and friends."

"This group was freed Jan. 21 when the Red Army entered Exin, Poland."

Written by the correspondent Henry Shapiro of the United Press, who credits the original reporting to two war correspondents of Pravda, these words make you feel the character of the war.

Slavery was established in Europe by Germany. This means chattel slavery essentially like that abolished during the past century in the Americas, and even like that of ancient Europe. The reintroduction of slavery into the highly complex industrial society of metropolitan Europe had its own peculiar forms of bestiality.

APPEARING on the same page with this article in the New York Times is a dispatch telling of the death of the French Trotskyite, Jacques Doriot, killed by an American or other Allied flier—honor to this flyer, whoever he is. Doriot was once a member of the French Communist Party but expelled in 1936 when it was discovered that he was secretly al-

lied with Trotsky. It is not inappropriate that the dispatch reminds us of one of the features of the political history of the Trotskyite transition from concealed to open support of the Hitler conspiracy. In 1940 Doriot told the United Press that "France should enter immediately a 'United States of Europe' led by Germany."

Significant it is that in 1915, 1916 and 1917 Lenin pointed out that Trotsky's advocacy of a "United States of Europe" was reactionary and would be in effect an agreement jointly to suppress socialism in Europe as well as to guard colonial booty against Japan and the U.S. which "for the last half century have grown infinitely faster than backward monarchist Europe, beginning to rot with age."

To this Lenin added:

"In comparison with the United States of America, Europe as a whole signifies economic stagnation. On the present-day economic basis, i.e., under capitalism, the United States of Europe would mean an organization of reaction for thwarting the more rapid development of America."

In 1917 Trotsky renewed his reactionary proposal, which was organically a part of the Trotsky thesis that socialism is impossible in one country. Immediately after Lenin's death in 1924, Trotsky republished his attack, beginning his struggle, supported, though at times surreptitiously, by Bukharin, Zinoviev and others, for the overthrow of the Communist Party and the socialist state. Only 13 years afterward was it revealed by confessions of Trotsky's accomplices that he had even then been in the secret employ of the German government for years. The ruthless extermination of this Trotskyite fifth column of Hitler in Russia played an enormous part in dislocating the plans of the Hitler government for opening a war upon Soviet Russia in May, 1937.

And now the dispatch telling of the death of the Trotskyite-Nazi Doriot recalls that Doriot told the United Press in 1940:

"Today the victory of Germany bestows upon her the mission to

form a United States of Europe which destiny gave us in 1918."

SWEET talk of Hitler's Doriot about a "United States of Europe led by Germany" did indeed cover "the organization of reaction" for the world conquest that was to exterminate both democracy and socialism wherever they might be.

This idea has crept out constantly in Hitler's speeches, such as on Jan. 31, 1944, when the innovator of murder-factories undertook to speak for "the European family of nations represented by the strongest state among it," and to express the happy hope that "Germany will be victorious on behalf of the whole Europe." And when last Nov. 13 he told of "the peril threatening Europe, in contravention of the law of European solidarity."

HITLER'S empire of Europe "united" by slavery is falling; the world is being released from slavery by democratic armies marching out of communist Russia and out of the capitalist United States and Great Britain and France and Canada.

There will be a United Nations.

It will not be "an organization of reaction for thwarting the more rapid development of America,"—for two reasons. One is that it will not be an organization of Europe apart from and opposed to the advanced industrial United States, but a worldwide organization for peace and economic expansion. But the inclusion of the United States, tremendously important for all, is not alone decisive for Europe. Finally decisive is the second reason—that even if our Soviet-baiting isolationists succeeded in drawing America away from the victory she has had so much to do in winning, the Europe and the Asia now awakened no longer "signify economic stagnation." Not even as compared to America, if America sank back to isolation in one-eighth of the world. No, it is changed now. Isolation would result in the historic crime of making the United States then "in comparison" with a revived Europe, "signify economic stagnation."

The abolition of slavery in Europe and Asia is beyond question.

Worth Repeating

BISHOP WILLIAM T. MANNING of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, in a sermon Sunday on the United Nations, referred to the Soviet Union as one of those "new and wonderful things" to which Americans are attracted and said: Friendship with such a people is more than a political expedient—it is a moral obligation.

Your Home Town

SPEAKING of the Manpower Situation my friends and I have been dining on and off occasionally in a little restaurant within a store's throw of the Daily Worker building. For about 60 cents, you can get an excellent meal of plain but hearty food and if you order coffee instead of ale, you get coffee, but also a look of disapproval from the waiter. They specialize in such things as bauerwurst and sauerkraut, hassenfeffer and dumplings, Westphalian ham and potato salad, or pigs knuckles.

This modest eatorium and bar has been where it is as long as anyone can remember. There's a legend that when Prohibition came, they simply painted the windows black and ignored that new, strange law. They didn't agree with it. The floor is tile, sprinkled with a thin coating of sawdust. Courier & Ives prints, such as "The Great Chrystal Palace Fire, New York, Oct. 5, 1893," adorn the fly-specked walls. An ancient dog with a sawdust-matted belly eternally sniffs customers as they enter. Truck drivers, printers, dock workers and similar brethren sit comfortably over a few beers and talk sports, war, babies and Presidents. The atmosphere is one of proletarian decorum. There is often hearty laughter, seldom rowdiness.



by John Meldon

Up until the Manpower Situation, the place employed only a certain type of waiter . . . the efficient, courteous, beefy man who took your order solemnly, served it with dignity and a minimum of talk. Came the Manpower Situation, and the proprietors had to take what came along . . . and the other day along came Joey. Now Joey is a well-meaning lad, just of working age. But Joey is going to school, working after 3 p.m. A tall, gangling boy, he has a curious interest in everything going on, and, above all, he doesn't believe in privacy. I gave Joey my order and he shrugged at my choice. "That'll give you ulcers," he said. He waited for me to change my mind, but I didn't.

THREE printers were loudly discussing something about war contracts at the bar. I saw Joey straining to get an earful. Then he walked over and leaned on the bar, between the trio. "You're wrong," he said affably, "the kind of contract you're trying to explain is the cost-plus-ten percent kind. . . ." The printer gaped at Joey and then walked to the bartender: "I thought you told him to stop buttin' in? That's the third time the last half-hour!" Joey raised one eyebrow at the objector, meanwhile glaring the bartender into silence. The latter raised his hands hopelessly.

A few moments later Joey was up at the

The Manpower Situation —That's Joey

end of the room in a heated argument with a customer who just came in. The customer seemed puzzled and furious. A moment later, when Joey came by me, I asked what was wrong:

"Nothin'," said Joey. "I just asked him why he didn't sit closer to the kitchen so's I wouldn't have to carry his order so far."

Joey finally brought my order with a repeated admonition about my stomach, meanwhile keeping one eye on the three printers who were now talking in conspiratorial whispers. Joey couldn't resist. He sidled over casually and the printers stopped talking . . . looking at their beer with an absorbed, contemplative air. Everyone in the place watched the silent drama until Joey sadly shook his head and walked away. He got halfway toward the kitchen when he rasped loudly: "That's the trouble with this country. People are afraid of free speech!"

A MAN and two women came in, sat down, read the menu and the man motioned to Joey. But Joey felt he needed a cup of coffee just then. The man again motioned Joey and Joey said pleasantly: "Be with you as soon as I finish my coffee."

I paid my check to the bartender. He looked harassed and saddened. As he handed me my change he said:

"Gee, that guy Joey's not the only reason I wish this war was over . . . but he's one o' them!"

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Applauds
Miss Kaemmerle

Columbus, Mo.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Feb. 13 issue, on page 3, is an article that should be brought to the attention of every reader, that they may do something about it. I refer to the William and Mary College incident.

Marilyn Kaemmerle has launched a battle for the right and should have the support of every decent minded person in the U. S. Let every person who reads that article write to her, giving every word of encouragement to keep up the good fight and to urge her fellow students to do everything in their power to see that she is not suspended from school, and also to see to it that the Campus paper continues as a free paper under student management, and used to express their wishes along democratic ideals. We are fighting Fascism at home as well as on the battle fronts. Marilyn is doing her share. Now give her the courage to go ahead. MRS. HAZEL O'SHAUGNESSY.

Dukes and Earls
Not Admired

Mason City, Ia.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Because we have Great Britain as our ally makes some newspaper writers think that we have to endorse the whole British "nobility" system. That is absurd. Out in our town the managing editor of the Mason City Globe Gazette, W. Earl Hall, made a recent speech over a number of radio stations in which he actually slobbered over the British earls and dukes, he had met recently. He then went to the pains of publishing his speech on the front page of the paper.

While he went into detail over the dukes and duchesses he met, he took time out to speak of the "horrors" of war—a poor thought at a time when we are fighting an evil enemy. American democracy is glad of its alliance with Great Britain as well as with the Soviet Union, but it isn't imitating the British ruling classes on that account.

A. E. R.

Press at Low
Discussion Level

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In many parts of the world these days most serious thought is being devoted to the question of lasting peace. The number of plans proposed is too large to be accurately named. Among the most well known there is no one that includes in it even a passing mention of the pernicious role played by the far from small or unimportant section of the press, daily, weekly and monthly, which at no time has distinguished itself as fair and well-intentioned in its treatment of questions and issues of international relations.

This is the section of the press which fits Lord Morley's description of it as "a perpetual engine for keeping discussion on a low level." It is so because it uses license of invention, suppression and perversion of facts for the deliberate purpose of beclouding issues it knows could be resolved in the better interests of humanity as a whole.

A. G. D.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Views On Labor News

LABOR, in presenting its case for wage revision, has often pointed to the steadily rising uncontrolled profits while wages are held down rigidly under the theory that purchasing power has to be "syphoned" off to the level of consumer goods supply.

But injustice of this situation is only one reason for the argument. The policy is unsound economically. To cite just one point, the absence of a ceiling on profits, is an incentive to raise prices — to break through price ceilings or otherwise "chisel" on products through price mark-ups or deterioration in quality.

The possibility to do this is not even divided. A steel, machine, or airplane company, dealing with Uncle Sam and war industry, is more easily held to price and quality. It is much different with the food and clothing industries and landlords. In those fields only a minor part of the products or facilities go to the government, and there is a diversity of "legitimate" ways to give the consumer a diminishing return for the so-called ceilings and thereby raise profits. The black market is an additional factor.

As we see, it is in the very industries that most directly determine the value of a pay envelope where the incentive for profits is also an incentive to violate price ceilings.



by George Morris

But there is a second related issue which in many respects is the cause of even greater indignation in labor ranks particularly against Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson. WLB policy despite several restrictive orders, still has openings for wage adjustments and improvement in working conditions. Even where the "Little Steel" formula is exhausted, action could be taken to correct inequalities within plants; inequalities between plants within limits of "going tested rates" in an area; substandards, incentive forms, merit or promotion; cases involving "aid in the prosecution of the war effort"; vacations, holiday and sick leave with pay, shift bonuses, dismissal pay and other important details.

THE WLB in its report acknowledges that "millions" are on substandards, but throws up its hands with the suggestion that only legislation could do them any good. But perhaps the greatest source of dissatisfaction stems from inequalities. As the board admits, wage schedules are chaotic in many plants, with the same work often rating different wages or skilled work frequently paid at less wages than is paid to an untrained worker at the next bench. There is nothing that arouses a worker's ire more violently, nothing so demoralizing as such injustice. I have often found that workers brush away the issue of the "Little Steel" formula but swing

3—Why Labor Is So Roused Against Vinson's Office

with all fervor into inequalities or the practice of down-grading on classifications.

With the general exhaustion of the "Little Steel" limit, the tendency, quite naturally, swung to these "fringe" issues. But the office of Stabilizer Vinson clamped down more tightly than ever with the rule that until WLB orders clear with OPA through him, no adjustment of any kind could take effect.

UNDER the guise of preventing wage increases that might affect prices, Vinson's office actually deprives workers of even the limited adjustments the President's "hold the line" order permits, while at the same time preventing any cutting into swollen profits. An employer's plea for price relief against wages is not weighed against his profits. Thus, according to Vinson's theses, a worker's wages must remain frozen, regardless of price changes, while the employer's ceilingless profit is protected and allowed to rise, by first, steadily rising productivity of labor; second by assurance of a price and the absence of competitive market conditions.

The restriction Vinson has put upon correction of such substandard situations, as in textile or inequalities within plants are a serious blow to war production and manpower distribution.

It seems inconceivable that the President will uphold such narrow senseless policy.

(My next column will go into the problem of what labor could do about the situation.)

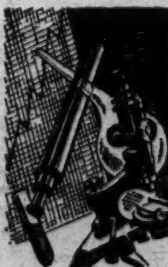
Science Notebook

THE train seemed deathly silent to the civilian observer. Each soldier passenger was wrapped in his own thoughts. Somehow the man in mufti watching these soldiers alight at the station at Santa Barbara, Calif., got the feeling that he was seeing GIs who had been through the worst sort of hell, and didn't want to talk about their troubles.

He watched them pile into big buses marked U.S. Army. He inquired and found that they were heading for one of the three centers established for men who lose their hearing in this war. Santa Barbara and the other two at Butler, Pa., and Chickasha, Okla., are fully equipped hospitals for restoring the soldier to complete health, aside from aiding his hearing difficulties.

Chief causes for the loss of hearing on the battlefield may be listed as cold and exposure, changes in atmospheric pressure (especially among aviators), constant noises from motors, guns and exploding shells. In most cases there is only impairment of hearing, but not total deafness. The Statistical Division of the Surgeon General's office recently predicted that the discharge rate for men with defective hearing will be about 34 per 100,000 annually as compared to 20 for that number in World War I.

Realization that one's hearing is gone can



by Peter Stone

produce a terrific emotional shock. Somehow we have never quite eradicated the feeling that deafness is a terrific handicap which should be pitied. The tendency to isolate hard-of-hearing and deaf people from normal society still persists—although there is nothing in the scientific record which indicates any particular superiority on the part of people with good hearing.

The term deaf is not an exact description of the hard-of-hearing people. If applied at all it should be only to those who are known as deaf mutes. The American Society for the Hard of Hearing estimates that there are 2,500,000 persons of school age with hearing impairment. If this age group constitutes one-fourth of our population, there are approximately 10,000,000 persons in this country who have defective hearing.

The deaf or deaf-mutes as a class, are an able-bodied, healthy lot; not a few enjoy vigorous, robust vitality.

THEIR eyes do double duty for them and restriction which prevent them from driving automobiles along the public highways is gradually being removed. When automobile accidents occur, it is very seldom that the deaf are to blame.

In the economic world, the deaf carry on surprisingly well. The cost of our industrial

Rehabilitating Soldiers With Impaired Hearing

machine have reached into this source of manpower, with its keen vision, well-trained hands and handicraft trades. One tractor plant in Peoria, Ill., now employs more than 1,000 handicapped workers many of whom are blinded and deaf. In many states unemployment amongst the acoustically handicapped is ancient history. It is found that they more than hold their own in jobs—in fact are better at some tasks than people with good hearing because they suffer less mental strain from noise of machinery.

THE chief callings in which their deafness acts as a decided setback are the commercial and mercantile fields, where speech and hearing are considered essential, and especially in occupations where the telephone must be used. The vocational training which the deaf obtain at their schools stand them in good stead.

Technological changes in industry produce new hardships for the deaf. They cannot be moved to new tasks so easily. Employers fear that the deaf are more liable to accidents, although this again has little basis in fact. For the deaf-mutes or totally deaf get along better in the industrial world than the partially deaf. This situation is due to the fact that the former, having realized their handicap are better able to adjust themselves to industrial life.

(To Be Continued)

Laud New Allied Rulings on Italy

Italian-Americans yesterday welcomed the announcement that the Italian government may now enact its own laws, appoint and receive ambassadors, appoint all officials other than those with high military responsibility, without first securing Allied approval.

These concessions, announced Sunday by Harold McMillan, acting president of the Allied Commission in Italy, represent a relaxation of the September, 1943, armistice terms.

"All these measures," Ferruccio Marini, an editor of the progressive weekly, *L'Unita del Popolo*, commented, "are a step toward the full independence of Italy, which should be crowned by its recognition as an ally."

STRENGTHENS ITALY

"The measures strengthen the position of the Italian government among the United Nations, giving it freedom to act on all the problems of liberated Italy, including crucial financial ones. This means that Italy comes forward as an independent nation in the real sense of the word. We hope this may make possible Italian representation at San Francisco."

"Italy will now have a stronger hand to deal with outstanding problems: building her own army, negotiating with the Allies for arms, return of war prisoners and improved relief for south Italy—a preliminary to solving the greater needs of north Italy when it is freed."

"Italian-Americans," Marini concluded, "greet this decision and hope that recognition and lend-lease will follow soon, as requested by Rep. Vito Marcantonio's congressional resolution."

August Bellanca, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Italian Division, said that McMillan's announcement "is a first step in the right direction for the democratic solution of the Italian problem."

"But," he added, "we hope that the Allies will recognize Italy as a full ally and that the U. S. Congress will endorse the Marcantonio resolution to this effect."

Hitler, Going Down, Prepares a Booby Trap

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

With the Red Army hammering at Kustrin and the Americans nearing Cologne, Hitler can give little real hope to the Nazified Germans in the war. That's what his Saturday night utterances let everybody know.

All the fantasies that he and Goebbels might drum up can't put enough cotton in German ears to smother the roar of the United Nations' guns. All the fictions they create can't obscure the solidarity among the Allies registered at the Crimea Conference.

But while the Nazi butcher's words contained in effect a confession of failure, they constitute a signal of danger for the United Nations in the future.

Only three days before, the Nazi propagandist Goebbels had talked at length about a war after five years between the Soviet Union and Britain, trying to keep alive fear in the latter country which would cause dissension and feed suspicion. Hitler retails the same "prophecies" and with the same aim: to lay the ground for stirring up quarrels among the United Nations and thus sapping the strength of the democratic powers.

AN UNVARYING DEVICE

The booby-trap device which the Nazis rely upon to bring about this disruption to permanent peace has never changed. It is anti-Communism and anti-Semitism. Denunciation of "Bolshevik destruction," "International Jewry" and "Jewish Bolshevik annihilation of nations" ran through the text. Such phrases ironically from the lips of the man who has spread carnage, and organized carnage, famine and slavery of the lowest brute forms over the face of the globe. They were his notice that the Nazis have in mind to cause continued uproar in the world through this Nazi method.

Those who further anti-Communism and anti-Semitism in America or any other country, then, are doing the work of Hitler. They are preparing the way for the triumph of Hitlerism, even after military defeat for the Axis. That is something that can be set down for America to understand and remember.

The major failure which the Nazis have experienced in their ugly schemes to divide the world through such false cries can encourage us all to smash this further fascist plotting. Hitler could not conceal from the world how much the Nazis had banked on the success of their anti-Communist and anti-Semitic con-

spiracy to break up the unity of the democratic nations. The very words of bitterness which he hurled at the coalition which is beating him testify to the extent of his failure.

Hitler, too, hurls insults at the "pests" among the German people who are not so ready to fight on to the end. Terror is the only weapon upon which he can now rely to keep in line those who can't take it or who are losing heart.

NAZI CORRUPTION

But he also still counts much on the corruption of the German people as a whole. This reptile dares to talk of "the liberty of the German nation" and of the sufferings of the people. There are signs, of course, that he does not count on Nazi corruption wholly in vain. In a Reuter's dispatch yesterday there was the account of the woman from East Prussia who talked of her "modest" possessions, including enslaved girls from Italy and the Ukraine. There have been other like instances reported from Germany.

Hitler, then, unveils a scene and lets us know of Nazi thoughts, which confirm the correctness of the decisions arrived at in the Crimea Conference; specifically those regarding the German people. The military occupation of Germany, as there outlined, is the sole sound method for dealing with the Nazi threat of continued struggle against peace and democracy.

Those in America who talk of "slave labor" for the Germans as being the objective of the Crimea plans and who make other overtures for ending alertness toward the Nazi danger in Germany are doing Hitler's work. That applies in effect to Sen. Burton K. Wheeler and Norman Thomas, and to the others who take similar positions.

In combatting anti-Communism and anti-Semitism, our people are off-setting the Nazi schemes and preventing resurgence of Nazi power. If there had been any doubt on that head—though there never should have been such—Hitler has removed it once and for all. He who resorts to such divisive tactics is an enemy of his country. Let us understand that thoroughly and act upon it vigorously.

Behind the Romanian People's Dissatisfaction with Radescu

By MAXINE LEVI

Fall of Premier Nicolai Radescu's government in Romania is expected to follow Sunday's mass demonstrations led by the National Democratic Front. Fratricidal warfare on the Greek model was averted when Soviet Allied Control Commission representatives insisted that troops and police cease firing upon the demonstrators.

The Romanian crisis is not the result of a conflict simply between the Communists and the Bucharest government, nor are the Communists seeking to impose a Romanian Soviet, as Daniel T. Brigham alleged in a wire from Switzerland to yesterday's New York Times.

WHAT IS KNOWN

It is difficult to determine, on the basis of fragmentary reports, just what events precipitated the urgent popular demand that the Radescu cabinet resign. Certain background factors, however, should be kept in mind:

1. Romania has had three governments since it broke with Germany last August. The first, headed by General Sanatescu—the Romanian Badoglio—proved unable to break with the fascism which permeated Romania's state apparatus during the long ascendancy of the Iron

Guard, the Romanian fascist organization.

Reactionaries of the National Peasant and National Liberal Parties—who had found it opportune to participate in the anti-Nazi National Democratic Bloc at the last possible moment—were reluctant to carry out a thorough purge of collaborationists and pro-fascists. They sabotaged restitution of stolen property to the Soviet Union, tolerated a sharp decline in production and chaotic disparity between wages and prices.

Popular resentment forced the formation of a second government, still headed by Sanatescu, which gave representation to the strongly anti-fascist National Democratic Front, formed in October, 1944.

This second cabinet fell in turn when a scandal involving Minister of Interior M. Penescu came to light. Penescu warned some leading Iron Guardists of their impending arrest by announcing it in the press.

Formation in December of the Radescu government was regarded as an advance. Penescu was eliminated. Radescu himself had been interned from August, 1941 to August, 1944 by the pro-Nazi Antonescu government. National Democratic Front representatives, including two Communists, received seven cabinet positions. However the old National Peasant and National Liberal Parties between them retained eight parts, which apparently sufficed to sabotage full compliance with the armistice terms.

2. The National Democratic Front comprises the Communist and Socialist Parties, the Trade Unions which already number half a million members, the Agricultural Front and the Union of Patriots (professional and intellectual anti-fascists).

It led a demonstration of 70,000 in Bucharest last October for punishment of war criminals, full mobilization and democratization which was a major factor in obtaining a change in government. The present demonstrations apparently raise these same demands.

3. The Red Army has garrisons in Romania, now in the rear of the battlefield. The soldiers' exemplary behavior, the Soviet Union's generosity in the armistice, especially the return to Romania of Transylvania, have engendered a warm pro-Soviet feeling.

While the Soviet Union—as Foreign Commissar Molotov promised—does not interfere in Romanian internal affairs except insofar as fulfillment of armistice terms requires, Soviet opinion naturally carries weight.

Pravda, Soviet Communist newspaper, wrote last week on the "maturing political crisis" in Romania:

"This is not merely an internal affair of Romania. The war is not yet over. Romania can find a way out of its present situation only by following the course of determined, consistent and comprehensive democratization, determined liquidation of all remnants of the fascist regime and a determined realization of all necessary political and social reforms."

High Court Gets Ga. Negro Case

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The fight to free Herman Powell, Georgia Negro, from a life sentence on the chain gang, is being carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. Powell was convicted back in 1941 in Johnson County, Georgia, of murder in the first degree after an automobile accident in which he was severely injured and a white woman was killed.

The jury, Powell has claimed, never left the jury box. Thirty-six similar Georgia cases were investigated by Powell's attorney, Harry, of Newark. Where the auto operators were white the charges were always homicide due to negligence. When the drivers were Negro, it was murder.

Following his conviction in 1941, Powell served nine months on the chain gang, and then escaped to Newark. He was arrested there for extradition last May, and has been jailed there ever since, while the battle to free him has gone through the courts. Last week the Third Circuit Court of Appeals here turned down Powell's plea that his constitutional rights had been violated, and that his murder conviction was based on racial discrimination. A new defense committee to support U. S. Supreme Court appeal is being formed on a regional basis. It has been joined by the Citizens Action Committee, headed by Arthur Huff Fauset, and the United Sons of Georgia, of New York, headed by Eugene Noisette.

He Wants 'Identity Bands'

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 26.—Something new and even dressy has been added to the fight against organized labor by Fight for Free Enterprise. Phil Hopkins, its vice-chairman, in a formal statement to the Texas legislature, advocated a law that would require CIO organizers to wear "bright red or orange hats," those of the AFL "fawn, other light brown or white hats," and the railroad brotherhoods and independent unions "gray or black hats."

Apart from the haberdashery, Hopkins sought enactment of bills outlawing the closed shop and all forms of union security, sworn statements from teachers that they don't approve of communistic principles and a law divorcing primaries from the state election laws to dodge the U. S. Supreme Court decision holding white primaries unconstitutional.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.
Tomorrow—Manhattan
WALLACE FOR COMMERCE RALLY. Entertainment. Prominent trade unionists, Democratic, Republican, ALP speakers. Paramount, Mansions, 183rd St. and St. Nicholas Ave. Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 8:30 p.m. Admission free. Ausp.: American Labor Party Clubs, 15 A.D.

Coming
TONIGHT! Circle MARCH 3rd. ALP Dance and Entertainment. Jimmy Savo, Mary Lou Williams, Bessie Bruno, others. March 3rd, Irving Plaza, Subs. 99c. Ralph Hayes and orchestra.

Philadelphia, Pa.
JOSEPH STAROBIN speaks on "Crime and Europe's Future." Friday, March 2, 8:30 p.m. Arcoturus Hall, 263 So. 60th St. Admission 45c. Questions and Discussion. Ausp.: CPA of West Philadelphia.
HEAR JAMES FORD, Nat'l Vice-Pres. CPA, Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 8 p.m. at Mercantile Hall, 1416 N. Broad St. Admission 35c. Entertainment.

\$200,000,000 Used by U.S.A. on French Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP).—The U. S. Navy has spent more than \$200,000,000 since the invasion of North Africa in 1942 to make the French Navy fit for battle, the Office of War Information reported today.

At a cost of \$37,777,782, American Navy yards have repaired and modernized more than a score of French naval vessels, including the Richelieu.

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

French Poll

France will hold municipal and local elections April 19 to May 13. Over 1,000 COLLABORATIONIST CASES were reviewed by the

French Courts of Justice in January. Verdicts included 133 death penalties, 49 life sentences at hard labor, 402 hard labor terms ranging from 5-20 years, 85 solitary confinements, and 960 prison sentences.

ALLIED LABOR NEWS was paid tribute last week by trade union leaders at a dinner thrown by ALN

in honor of the delegates to the World Labor Congress in London. John Horner, president of the British Fire Brigades Union; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Ernie Thornton, president of Australia's Amalgamated Ironworkers and Munition Workers, were among those who paid honor to ALN.

Over nine and one-half million dollars was sent to China in 1944 through the work here of UNITED CHINA RELIEF, an increase of some \$912,000 over 1943. . . . fourth annual AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS will be held March 18 at Detroit's Book Cadillac Hotel. Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania has been invited to speak.

Let 'er Roll

HOW effective is the Five-by-Five plan when it is properly used? Is it a burdensome method, or is one of its virtues the fact that it does not overburden anyone who uses it? Well, the best answers can be given by active Five-by-Fivers.

Miriam Proctor of New York City writes: "As a member of the 5x5 Club, I have had my first experience in canvassing with The Worker and it has been most gratifying. At first I used contacts made while electioneering and then started to canvass the shopkeepers in my neighborhood. I found people curious and interested (most of them had heard of the paper vaguely) and I had to double my order.

"Four of my contacts took subscriptions after reading two to four weeks; one butcher, one pharmacist, one superintendent, one radio actor. The remaining readers are a pharmacist, hardware clerk, Negro painter, Negro houseworker, Greek shoemaker and a housewife. This week I'm starting out after five new readers in my neighborhood and I have no doubt that I shall be successful.

"I would suggest that much more be made of the 5x5 plan, which was more or less put in the background by the 'sub drive' and which has certainly not reached its potential."

Five-by-Fivers have written in to tell us that they sell their copies in all sorts of places. Levi Novick of Philadelphia sells his in his barber shop. L. Rosenfield of Cleveland sells his copies in his service station. Manual Espandin finds his customers in his Ohio inn. Samuel Tepitzky carries on in a Buffalo war plant. Fred Greenwood of Schenectady distributes his 5x5 bundle among Italian people. And Dorothy Pottruck of the Bronx, takes care of her friends.

From this it is quite obvious that the 5x5 plan makes it possible to carry on press work as part of day-to-day activity precisely in those places where members spend most of their time. You don't have to go out looking for people you want to interest in The Worker. They work beside you, you do business with them, you meet with them regularly in your union or you get together with them socially week after week. What the 5x5 plan does is to solve the problem of getting the paper to you regularly so that you can distribute it.

The Worker has a folder explaining the 5x5 Club. It is very effective in telling the whole story. We will be glad to send copies to any group, or individual asking for it. If you understand the importance of The Worker, the need to get it around, and want to do something about it, let us hear from you.

This column is eagerly looking for comment, experiences and plans for press work from CPA organizations. This includes promotion ideas. From what we hear, imagination is not wanting among the readers and friends of The Worker. We want the facts about anything you have done that have brought results. Why keep it to yourself? Let's pass it around so that others can use them.

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Film Front

Art Critics Can Learn From Movie Reviewers

By David Platt

Why is it that art critics in daily newspapers rarely, if ever, explain the meaning of a painting or a piece of sculpture in terms that can be understood by all. What does a work of art have to say? Instead of coming to grips with this root question, the critics, too often, lose themselves in technical phrases like "painting in guache," "fresco-like surfaces," "subtle patterning and pigmentation," "striking design and color contrasts," "movement of the composition," "sombre but resonant color," "ribbony textures," etc.



If a film critic were to review movies the way most art critics write up one-man shows, the result would be something as nonsensical as this:

"At the Palace Theatre, Fritz Lang is showing one of his new films. For the most part, *Woman in the Window* is a still picture, although characters are incorporated into some of the sequences. Emphasis in Lang's work is on a simplified, almost blocky sort of design, and on an almost fresco-like surface. His characters are square. Their proximity to square-ish buildings, emphasizes the abstract aspect of his work. But the effect of all this is to increase the movement of the composition, than to make it choppy or stiff. The soft photography, along with the luminous color, and the subtly worked sound, also help avoid any suggestion of brittleness."

Believe it or not, the above is almost word for word the World-Telegram review of Maurice Becker's new exhibit at the Macbeth Gallery. Is it possible to understand from this abstract report that Becker paints Mexicans and Negroes with richness and dignity and that his work, as Mike Gold observed in his lucid and eloquent appraisal in last week's *Daily Worker*, "comes right from the Walt Whitman tradition, and embraces every human sight and emotion."

"But the effect of all this is to increase the movement of the composition, rather than to make it choppy and stiff," writes the World-Telegram art critic. Can you imagine any film critic, with the possible exception of pious James Agee of *The Nation*, getting away with the supercilious attitude that sees nothing but "blocky sort of designs" and "fresco-like surfaces"? Anyone reviewing films that way would be laughed into oblivion, but for some reason or other the use of highly technical language and the ability to keep the public in a lofty state of intellectual confusion, seems to add prestige to art criticism. It keeps art lovers mystified and makes for a hush-hush atmosphere in the museums and galleries. It puts a ball-and-chain around the artist and prevents his work from getting the intelligent attention it deserves from a broad and appreciative public. It is true that not every painting can be evaluated in terms of what it has to say. But a one-man show contains more than enough material to enable the critic to give a proper judgment of the content as well as the form of the work on exhibition. There will be a renaissance of art appreciation in America when art criticism comes down to earth and begins to recognize that form alone does not make a painting great. The museums and galleries will resemble early dawn on Broadway when a four-star picture comes to town, when criticism in the daily press really begins to fulfill its function as interpreter, teacher and guide. What does a work of art have to say? It's as simple as that.

Anna Rochester's New Book 'Capitalism and Progress'

A new book by Anna Rochester, *Capitalism and Progress*, is announced for March publication by International Publishers. In this study the author shows how the capitalist system, in developing from earlier relationships, has marked new progress for the human race despite serious maladjustments reflected in periodic crises, mass unemployment, etc.

Miss Rochester discusses those new developments which give rise to the hope that still further progress can be realized under a capitalist economy.

The book, 112 pages, will be published in two editions, cloth-bound

at \$1.25 and paper-covered at 50 cents.

Previous studies by Miss Rochester, all published by International, include *Rules of America*, *Why Farmers Are Poor*, *Lenin and the Agrarian Question*, and *The Populist Movement in the United States*.

Loew's Books Moscow Skies

Following a five weeks' run at the Stanley Theatre, *Moscow Skies*, Soviet motion picture of the fighter pilots who defended Moscow from enemy bombardment, will be shown in several Loew's theatres in the metropolitan area starting March 13th.



Olga Androvskaya and Victor Stankin, leading Moscow Art Theatre stars, in the Chekhov comedy *Jubilee*, new Soviet film now at the Stanley Theatre. Program also includes Chekhov's *Marriage*, Warner's *Sons of Liberty*—the story of Haym Solomon and the racial tolerance film *World We Want to Live In*.

New Translations of Alberti Over-Stress His Virtuosity

SELECTED POEMS OF RAFAEL ALBERTI, translated with an introduction by Lloyd Mallan (New Directions, \$5.00)

Reviewed by AARON KRAMER

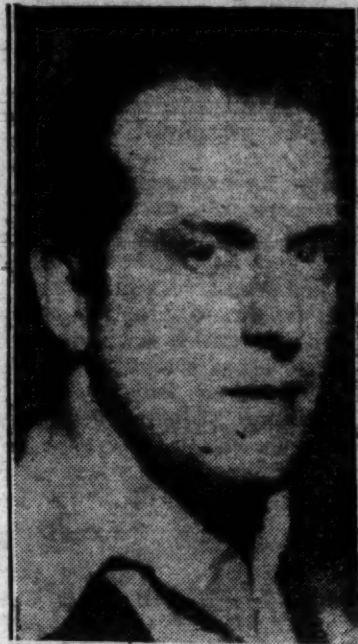
It's doubtful whether this pamphlet, finely printed though it be, will greatly enhance Alberti's reputation in North America. Since the outbreak of the Spanish war he has been known as one of Spain's most courageous and authentic voices. That he was able to shake off the middle-class attitude and technical audacity for its own sake, in order to achieve an impassioned simplicity for the people's cause, was a tribute to his intellectual and emotional maturity. It was a brave step—in taking it he lost the respect of most critics who had formerly sung the praises of his experimental (yet conventional) volumes.

The stated purpose of this selection is to rescue Rafael Alberti's fame from an unjust obscurity, overshadowed as all other poets of modern Spain have been by the figure and work of Garcia Lorca. This is an admirable goal, and the introductory remarks attempting to rank Alberti with Lorca may be justified by an examination of all their writing. But the twenty-three pages of evidence which Mr. Mallan offers hardly advances the case: We are given a taste, nothing more, of several phases in Alberti's development. The variety is more bewildering than interesting. Instead of passion we are given virtuosity; instead of life there is a mixture of whimsy and horror.

"To a Spaniard, perhaps, Garcia Lorca would be the greater poet; to the world Alberti is obviously the more important." For he is "accessible to all non-Spaniards" since thoughts can more easily be translated than emotions, and in Alberti the intellect is supreme, and cosmopolitan. Lorca, on the other hand, had interests and a point of view "more narrow, more concentrated," more Spanish, according to Mallan.

The pre-Civil War lyrics here might find a response internationally, being non-Spanish in outlook; but "internationally" would mean a tiny clique of nationless intellectuals sharing the same love for virtuosity, understanding the very symbols of bewilderment and horror recurring in Alberti's early work.

Lorca, rooting himself in the folklore and folk-life of his people, was therefore truly international—since



RAPHAEL ALBERTI

Spain, with all its individuality, is part of Mankind. Common people everywhere can recognize more kinship with the emotions of Lorca than Mallan seems to think. A comparison of Alberti's elegy to the famous bull-fighter Mejias, with Lorca's poem on the same theme, is very interesting. But it is fantastic to rank Alberti's loose, badly-focussed treatment (in translation at any rate) with one of the magnificent poems of this century.

Here and there in the pamphlet a great note suddenly sounds:

"What is to become of my soul which long has been playing the continuous record of absence.
What of my heart that no longer leaps...?
Search my eyes and, lost, they'll wound you
With longing like all shipwrecked things..."

But it is only with the "Four War Poems" that Alberti turns to reality, and really finds something to sing out. In "Nocturne" he tosses in torment with all the pained:

"Now I suffer poverty, meanness and despair,
The unfortunate and dead with throat like an abyss
Filled with language that desired to cry aloud
But was forever silent, for this was not possible."

"They Fell and Did Not Fall" is a great poem, "The Soldiers Sleep" is a simple little picture, pulsing with affection and pity. Unaware of his true power, the poet nostalgically dreams of "After the War" when he can return to "the exact pure verb with the exact pure adjective" and write once more of the "mountain" and "sky". Now in Argentina, it would be interesting to know what Alberti has been writing since the Civil War.

Lloyd Mallan is to be praised for a sensitive job of translation, and for advancing so energetically the work of an important poet. Although the task of a complete translation, and at least a collection of all the war poems, is yet to be undertaken, the present effort is worth the attention of all who are concerned with modern Spanish poetry.

THE STAGE

LAST 2 WEEKS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball) **JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL** by THE FRANK WERFEL-S. N. GERRMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN
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ALVIN, W. 52. Eves. 8:30. 11:20-3:50. Mats. Wed. 2:30

"Belongs on the MUST list."—*Roscoe, World-Tele.*
MICHAEL TODD presents **UP IN CENTRAL PARK** Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 59th St.
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MOTION PICTURES

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—DAVID PLATT.

Artur Rubinstein

3rd Carnegie Concert

Artur Rubinstein will be presented by S. Hurok in his third Carnegie Hall concert of the season on Sunday evening, March 18.

Mr. Rubinstein, who appeared here in November and again in December has in the interim made his usual thorough tour of the country, appearing in concert and as guest soloist with the major symphony orchestras. One of the busiest trans-continental travelers in the concert world, the Polish pianist still has not seen his new daughter Alene, born Jan. 17 while he was en route from his Hollywood home to New York. According to his present schedule he will not make Alene's acquaintance until mid-April.

Koussevitzky Returns To Boston Symphony

Returning to the podium of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky will give the first performance, on Saturday, March 3 over WJZ and the Blue Network, of a new work by Edward Burlingame Hill, distinguished American composer. Titled simply *Music for English Horn and Orchestra*, it is dedicated to Louis Speyer, horn virtuoso of the Boston Symphony who will play it at its premiere.

Late Bulletins

Assembly Action on State FEPC Postponed to Tomorrow Morning

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Assembly action on the Ives-Quinn permanent FEPC bill is being postponed until Wednesday morning because of the death last Friday of Assemblyman John H. Ferril, Queens Democrat. The measure was originally scheduled for action tonight but many Democrats remained in New York for Assemblyman Ferril's funeral tomorrow.

In the Senate, the proposed legislation is still in the hands of the Finance Committee, which is expected to act on it tomorrow morning.

ing. Senate leaders have indicated that if the Assembly takes action on its behalf early Wednesday, the Senate may debate it Wednesday afternoon.

Pressure for and against the bill is continuing without let-up, according to Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, majority leader in the lower house and sponsor of the proposal. Despite the dramatic public hearing last week which revealed that the great bulk of the population is for a permanent FEPC, certain commercial groups have not given up their opposition.

Murray Asks Gov't Reject WLB Report; Stresses No-Strike Vow

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Reaffirming the CIO no-strike policy, President Philip Murray declared tonight that "to speed up final victory, war production, which is so dependent upon a realistic wage and salary policy, cannot for any reason—be permitted to lag."

He said in a speech, prepared for delivery at the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"It is inconceivable that the government can accept the proposal contained in the War Labor Board public members' report."

The report refuses to revise the Little Steel formula upward. Murray said that there is a national inequity of ten percent between wages and prices which needs immediate correction and called the public members' report one of the greatest inequities he

had ever seen from a government agency.

Others who spoke on the Little Steel formula at the Academy meeting in the Hotel Benjamin Franklin were Leo Cherne of the Research Institute of America, and Vincent P. Ahearn of the National Sand and Gravel Association.

Murray stressed that not only the needs of the war but of reconversion and postwar prosperity require immediate wage raises. He pointed out that both Democratic and Republican parties are now committed to the goal of full employment and that this goal will require "increases in wage rates of 25 percent to 40 percent over present levels." In urging immediate wage raises he said: "certain steps must be taken now to prevent a serious postwar collapse."

Fisk Workers Petition McNutt

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 26.—While attempts to force recruitment of vital workers were forward here, workers at the Fisk Cord Mills petitioned War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt to investigate working conditions at Fisk.

They charged that production of high priority goods was slowed and immediate steps were necessary to "meet the emergency."

"We have and will continue to stick by our machines in the same fighting spirit as our men at the fighting fronts stick by their guns," said the letter.

Their petition charged that valuable time was lost due to the stubbornness of Fisk mill owners who refuse to cooperate in improving working conditions.

A hearing will be held in U. S. District Court next Monday on a CIO Textile Workers Union petition for a permanent injunction restraining the WMC from drafting textile workers into Fisk and another tire plant where 289 workers are said to be needed.

Forcible separation of workers from their jobs in the textile mills was temporarily postponed until sometime next week in the case of those who visit U. S. Employment Service offices to file appeals.

The United Press quoted George Baldanzi, executive secretary of the CIO textile workers, as saying that if the tire cord plants were operated by the government without profit to the owners "we, the textile union will fill the mills."

Egypt's Parliament Declares War

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (UP).—Egypt went to war against Germany and Japan tonight when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate approved a war declaration at the behest of Premier Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrashy.

Yanks Land on Verde Island

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Tuesday, Feb. 27 (UP).—American forces have successfully landed on Verde Island, it was announced today, taking the enemy by surprise.

Ask Hearing for Jews at World Parley

The American Jewish Conference will ask the United Nations to grant a hearing at their San Francisco Conference on April 25 to representative bodies of the Jewish people on measures vital to their postwar rehabilitation, it was announced yesterday.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, February 27, 1945



This first photo of an air attack on the Tokyo area was taken through the tail assembly of one of the attacking planes. The tail assembly is stretched across the foreground. In the background, smoke billows up from an industrial plant near the Japanese capital.

The Veteran Commander

MARCHING ALONG TOGETHER

FOR the first time in this war Germany is under general attack from both sides, west and east.

There is now not the slightest doubt that General Eisenhower is conducting a general offensive between the valley of the Moselle and Holland. Only the extreme flanks, north of Nijmegen and in Alsace are still marking time, probably waiting for the central wedge to reach the Rhine.

The main effort is directed at Cologne. The only natural obstacle between the troops of the Ninth and First American Armies and their main objective is the Ert. Linnich, Dueren and Juelich have been captured.

According to broadcasts by correspondents in Europe and some analysts here at home, General Eisenhower hopes to "destroy all German troops west of the Rhine." There is no doubt that Eisenhower intends to do so and that he will do it. The question is—how many German troops will be found west of the Rhine? The shallowness of the German position west of the Rhine does not permit a maneuver in depth on our part and it is difficult to expect a battle of encirclement and annihilation.

It is probable that the Germans will withdraw the bulk of their forces across the Rhine, leaving only a semi-circular defense of Cologne, Bonn and the crossings near Duesseldorf.

All this means that the big test for the American armies is yet to come on the Rhine which is the first large defended water barrier they will have to cross in the entire course of the war. So far they have crossed only small rivers which were

defended and large rivers which were undefended (such as the Loire and the Rhone).

In other words we do not believe that a decisive battle in the fullest sense of the word will be fought west of the Rhine. Such a battle, as far as the west is concerned will probably develop between the Rhine and the Weser, in the region of historic Teutoburg Forest.

ON THE Eastern Front the Red Army concentrated its efforts mainly on the flanks. In Pomerania the stronghold of Preussisch Friedland was captured in an advance on Neustettin.

In East Prussia the ring around the remnants of 20 German divisions near Braunsberg was further tightened.

In Silesia Marshal Konev ordered his troops to demolish Breslau "stone by stone" after the garrison had refused an offer of surrender. This demolition will be a long process, lasting well into March.

THE crisis on Iwo appears to have passed and our Marines have resumed the attack on the second airfield which has the shape of a "lazy-X." They now hold the east-west strip and two-thirds of the southwest-northeast strip. Japanese resistance is undiminished.

Tokyo again has been under attack by Superfortresses striking in the wake of Task Force 58's second blow at the Japanese capital. Soon bombers from Iwo will wing toward Tokyo which is only about 150 minutes flight time from Iwo. The war is truly sitting on Japan's doorstep now.

Hearings Today on Army Policy

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The investigation of War Department policy toward Communists by the House Military Affairs Subcommittee, headed by Ewing R. Thomason (D-Tex.), is being undertaken to oblige John Rankin (D-Miss), the Chicago Tribune and others, is opening tomorrow morning with a public hearing.

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, chief of Military Intelligence, will testify.

But just what is to be investigated is not understood by Chairman Thomason, a conservative Democrat who does not have Rankin's flair for witch-hunting. Thomason, a large, florid-faced, white haired man, indicated to a Daily Worker correspondent that he

felt none too happy about his assigned chore. No document or resolution had been presented to him to show what it was he was supposed to investigate, he said.

Chairman John J. Cochran (D-

Mo), of the Accounts Committee, declared he wanted the record to show he was against four resolutions which continued the authority to conduct investigations by the Military Affairs and other committees.

To Distribute Measles Relief

The newly developed preparation for prevention or modification of measles, gamma globulin, will be distributed beginning March 1 by the New York Health Department to city residents through their doctors and hospitals.

"It has been found," said Dr. Stebbins, "that a single dose within eight days after exposure will protect most children from developing measles for about three weeks. If a child is exposed after that period,

and protection is still desired, the dose may be repeated."

Dr. Stebbins pointed out that gamma globulin is available to:

1. All children under 5
2. All children who are exposed in the wards of a hospital or institution to cases of measles.
3. All persons over five who are suffering from any disease in whom the occurrence of measles may present a definite hazard.

